

## REMARKS

By virtue of this amendment, claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-25 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 10, 24, and 25 have been amended, claims 4, 5, 17, and 18 have been cancelled without disclaimer or prejudice.

In the office action, the Examiner objected to the specification for containing superfluous material. The material identified by the Examiner was deleted by a preliminary amendment filed on October 15, 2003. This Amendment is recorded in the Private Pair system, but if the Examiner needs a new copy please call the undersigned. In view of the preliminary amendment, this objection is deemed moot.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 10-16, 18, and 20-25 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent Number 6,414,641 ("Carlson et al."). The applicants respectfully traverse the rejection, but have incorporated the elements of dependent claim 4 into independent claim 1, the elements of dependent claim 17 into independent claim 10, and amended claims 24 and 25 to recite similar recitations. As the Examiner already indicated claims 4 and 17 were not anticipated by Carlson et al., the applicants respectfully submit independent claims 1, 20, 24, and 25 are not anticipated by Carlson et al. Moreover, claims 2, 3, 6, 8-16, and 20-23 depend directly or indirectly from independent claims 1 or 10. By virtue of the dependency, the applicants respectfully submit that the claims are not anticipated by Carlson et al. either.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent Number 6,344,823 ("Deng"). The applicants respectfully traverse the rejection, but have incorporated the elements of dependent claim 4 into independent claim 1. As the Examiner already indicated claim 4 was not anticipated by Deng, the applicants respectfully submit independent claim 1 is not anticipated by Deng. Moreover, claims 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9 depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 1. By virtue of the dependency, the applicants respectfully submit that the claims are not anticipated by Deng either.

The Examiner rejected claims 4 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable and obvious over Deng in view of United States Patent 5,532,707 (“Klinger et al.”). Claim 4 has been incorporated into claim 1. Thus, the specific rejection of claim 4 is deemed moot. The applicants respectfully transverse this rejection with respect to amended claim 1. As an initial matter, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not in fact combine or look to combine Deng with Klinger et al. In particular, Deng relates to planar antennas whereas Klinger et al. relates to directional dipole antennas. Planar antenna and dipole antenna operate using different principles and theories, and what works for one type likely will not work in another type of antenna. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the teachings of Deng and Klinger et al. would not and cannot be combined in any reasonable way to product amended claim 1. Moreover, even if you could reasonably combine the teachings, you would not arrive at claim 1. In particular, Klinger et al. shows the radiating antenna being cut out of the reflective ground plane. Thus, the radiating portion of the antenna is intact, without any internal cutouts. Conversely, amended claim 1 recites “the radiating patch comprising: an electrically conductive blank comprising a periphery; a first connector cut from the conductive blank and extending away from the blank in the first direction and forming a cutout region in the conductive blank; [and] the cutout region being completely internal to the conductive blank,” which is not disclosed by either Deng or Klinger et al. As the Examiner admits, Deng does not disclose a cutout internal to the radiator. Klinger et al. does not cure this defect. Rather, at most, Klinger et al. discloses a radiator being cutout of a ground/reflective plane and not a cutout associated with the radiator itself. For at least this reason, amended claim 1 is patentably distinct from Deng and Klinger et al. either alone or in any reasonable combination thereof. Claims 2, 3, 6-9 9 depend from claim 1 and, at least by virtue of the dependency, are patentably distinct from Deng or Klinger et al. either alone or in any reasonable combination thereof.

The Examiner rejected claims 17 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable and obvious over Carlson et al. in view of Klinger et al. Claim 17 has been incorporated into claim 10. Thus, the specific rejection of claim 17 is deemed moot. The applicants respectfully transverse this rejection with respect to amended

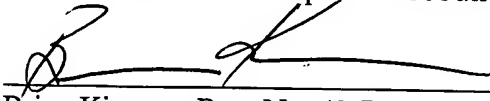
claim 10. As an initial matter, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not in fact combine or look to combine Carlson et al. with Klinger et al. In particular, Carlson et al. relates to planar antennas whereas Klinger et al. relates to directional dipole antennas. Planar antenna and dipole antenna operate using different principles and theories, and what works for one type likely will not work in another type of antenna. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the teachings of Carlson et al. and Klinger et al. would not and cannot be combined in any reasonable way to product amended claim 10. Moreover, even if you could reasonably combine the teachings, you would not arrive at claim 10. In particular, Klinger et al. shows the radiating antenna being cut out of the reflective ground plane. Thus, the radiating portion of the antenna is intact, without any internal cutouts. Conversely, amended claim 10 recites “radiating patch comprising a periphery [and] a first connector for providing a first electrical connection to the printed circuit board of the wireless communication device, the first connector being cut from an internal portion of the radiating patch and extending away from the radiating patch in a first direction; and forming a cutout region internal to the radiating patch,” which is not disclosed by either Deng or Klinger et al. As the Examiner admits, Deng does not disclose a cutout internal to the radiator. Klinger et al. does not cure this defect. Rather, at most, Klinger et al. discloses a radiator being cutout of a ground/reflective plane and not a cutout associated with the radiator itself. For at least this reason, amended claim 10 is patentably distinct from Deng and Klinger et al. either alone or in any reasonable combination thereof. Claims 11-,16 and 19-23 depend from claim 10 and, at least by virtue of the dependency, are patentably distinct from Deng or Klinger et al. either alone or in any reasonable combination thereof.

Finally, claims 24 and 25 have been amended to incorporate recitations similar to claims 1 and 10 above and, at least by virtue of the similarities, are patentably distinct from either Carlson et al. or Deng in view of Klinger et al.

For the foregoing reasons, withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

No claim related fees are believed to be due with this response. In the event any such fees are due, including fees for extension of time not otherwise provided, please consider this a request for such extension of time and debit Deposit Account 08-2623.

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Brian Kinnear, Reg. No. 43,717  
Attorney for Applicant  
HOLLAND & HART LLP  
555 17<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 3200  
Denver, Colorado 80201  
Telephone: (303) 295-8170  
Facsimile: (303) 295-8261

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